Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3006.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1862. VOL. 5. NO. 43

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

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Select Poetry.

BY AND BY.

There's a little mischief maker,
That is stealing half our bliss,
Sketching pictures in a dreamland,
Which are never seen in this;
Dashing from our lips the pleasure
Of the present while we sigh—
You may know this mischief maker,
For his name is "By and By."

He is sitting by our hearth-stones,
With his sly bewitching glance,
Whispering of the coming morrow,
As the social hours advance;
Loitering 'mid our calm reflections,
Hiding forms of beauty nigh,
He's a smooth deceitful fellow,
This enchanter, "By and By."

You may know him by his mincing,
By his careless, sportive air,
By his sly obtrusive presence
That is straying everywhere;
By the trophies which he gathers,
Where his cheated victims lie—
For a bold, determined fellow,
Is the conqueror, "By and By."

When the calls of duty haunt us,
And the present seems to be
All of time that ever mortals
Snatch from long eternity;
Then a fairy hand seems painting
Pictures on a distant sky,
For a cunning little artist,
Is this fairy, "By and By."

"By and By," the wind is singing
"By and By," the heart replies,
But the phantom just before us,
Ere we grasp it, ever flies.
List not to the idle charmer,
Scorn the very specious lie;
Only in the fancy liveth
This deceiver, "By and By."

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

RECITATION, NO. 5.

The *simultaneous* or *concert variety* is another well-known and popular form of the Interrogative method. Its name suggests its peculiarities so fully that little needs be said in explanation. In this, as in the last two, the teacher asks the questions, but, instead of *one* pupil answering, *all* answer *at once*. To some, this might seem a very confused and unsatisfactory plan. Teachers unaccustomed to it would be likely to think they could not tell who recited well and who did not. And probably they would not at first, especially if the class had never practiced this plan. But they soon learn to speak so exactly in concert, as to seem like a single voice; and the teacher is soon able to tell much more accurately than would be supposed, who recites well and who does not.—The method has some good features and some bad ones. It may be made an admirable exercise for training the voice; it holds back the rapid and hurries up the slow reciter; it is apt to remedy the fault of too high or too low a tone; it encourages the diffident and bashful; it throws life into a recitation when it has become dull and listless; it enables each pupil to recite many times as much as by any of the individual methods; and it makes a recitation *seem* good even though quite a number in the class recite imperfectly or not at all.

On the other hand, it will often prevent the teacher from knowing exactly how well each pupil has prepared his lesson; unless care is taken, it leads to a sing-song drawling tone; it has a tendency to destroy that self-reliance, in the pupil, which it is so important to cultivate; and pupils knowing their mistakes are less likely to be noticed will be less likely to make careful preparation. The method has its uses, but care should be taken to avoid its abuses. It is not of general application; and is, of course, out of place in branches to which it is not adapted. It is useless in the whole field of mathematics, except in the recitation of tables; and in some of the most difficult sciences it cannot be used at all. Its use is confined, mostly, to the recitation of Spelling, Reading, Geography, and definitions of Grammar; and even in these it must not be entirely depended on to make thorough scholars.

The *silent method* is the last variety of the Interrogative method that we shall speak of. As in the last, so in this, *all* answer at once, but all answer *silently*. The answer is *thought*, not *spoken*. The question is asked and all are required to answer mentally. As soon as each pupil reaches a conclusion, he indicates it by raising the hand, or some other understood signal. When all or nearly all thus signify their readiness to answer, the teacher may call on some one to give his answer, requiring all who agree to raise the hand, and, afterward, all who disagree to do the same. He may thus learn who has the proper answer and who has not. Nor can a skilful teacher be easily deceived. Some may at first give the signal of readiness falsely; but a few raking exposures will be likely to cure the most dishonest.

This kind of recitation has peculiar merits. In common with the *Concert method* it enables *each pupil* to recite the *whole lesson*. In most methods he recites but a small part; as for instance, in a class of twenty, where only one recites at a time, each pupil recites only one twentieth of the lesson. These considerations, it is probable, first led to the use of the *silent* and the *concert method*. The gain is a great and important one, and sufficient, if there were not serious faults to balance it, to make those methods the chief stand-by in every school-room. In some studies, and at a certain stage of every pupil's progress, the silent method has in our opinion no substitute. A pupil must *think* well before he can recite well. He must think closely and connectedly. But every teacher knows that a beginner never has the power of close consecutive thought. This is acquired, if acquired at all, by slow degrees and patient effort; and until it is acquired, at least in some degree, it will usually be better to let the pupil think unembarrassed by any attempt to express his thoughts. This is especially true in oral and mental arithmetic. The *Silent method* tends to cultivate thought rather than expression, to have ideas clearly defined in the pupil's mind before requesting him to express them. When he can think with tolerable vigor, other methods, better calculated to cultivate the power of expression, may be adopted, but before he can do this they are for the most part, out of place. Every recitation must have a *subjective*, before it can have an *objective* existence.

We have now briefly described four varieties of the general Interrogative methods: the *rotation* or *consecutive method*; the *promiscuous method*; the *simultaneous* or *concert method*; and the *silent method*. There are some others given by educational writers, but there are the most general used and most valuable. Of course there may be various modifications and combinations of them; but they will still have all the characteristics of the general method from which they are derived.

Hereafter answers to problems will be printed two weeks after the publication of the problems; and they need not, as a general thing, be looked for at any other time.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

Solution to Prob. 5.—We have the following:

If ⅔ of the time past noon—⅔ of an hour equals four fifths of the time to midnight—four-fifths of an hour, one-third of the time past noon—one third of an hour, equals two-fifths of the time to midnight—two-fifths of an hour; and three-thirds. or the whole time past noon,—1 hour equals six-fifths of the time to midnight—six-fifths of an hour; then the whole time past noon equals six-fifths of the time to midnight—one-fifth of an hour; then six-fifths of the time to midnight—one-fifth of an hour (which equals the time past noon) plus five-fifths of the time to midnight equals eleven-fifths of the time to midnight—one-fifth of an hour, which equals 12 hours; therefore eleven-fifths of the time to midnight equals 12 and one-fifth hours, or sixty-one-fifths hours, and one-fifth of the time to midnight equals sixty-one-fifty-fifths of an hour, and five-fifths of the time to midnight equals sixty-one eleventh hours, or 5 and six-elevenths hours to midnight, or 6 and five-eleventh hours past noon, equal to 27 and three-elevenths minutes past 6 o'clock. B.

Solution to prob. 6.—If four-fifths of the cost of the horse equals ⅔ of the cost of the carriage, ⅓ of the cost of the carriage equals two-fifths of the cost of the horse, and three-thirds, or the cost of the carriage, equals six-fifths of the cost of the horse. On the horse he lost 20 per cent., equals 20-100ths, equals one-fifth; hence he sold him for five-fifths, the cost,—one-fifth equals four-fifths of the cost. On the carriage he gained 25 per cent., equals 25-100ths equals ¼ of its cost. If its cost was six-fifths of the cost of the horse, he gained on it, ¼ of six-fifths of the cost of the horse, equals three-tenths of the cost of the horse, which, added to six-fifths, equals six-fifths plus three-tenths, equals fifteen-tenths of the cost of the horse, equals what he sold the carriage for. The horse he sold for four-fifths of its cost; and the two for four-fifths plus fifteen-tenths equals twenty-three-tenths of its cost, equals $230. If twenty-three-tenths of the cost of the horse equals $230, one-tenth equals $10, and ten-tenths, or the cost of the horse, equals $100. One-fifth of $100 equals $20, and three-fifths equals 6 times 20, which equals $120, the cost of the carriage, as its cost was six-fifths that of the horse. $100 plus 120 equals $220. Hence he gained $230 minus $220 equals $10. G.

Another Solution to prob. 6.—If on the horse he lost 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the cost, he he was sold for five-fifths of the cost—one-fifth of the cost which equals four-fifths of the cost, but ⅔ of the cost of the carriage equals four-fifths of the cost of the horse, hence ⅔ of the cost of the carriage equals what was received for the horse. On the carriage he gained 25 per cent., or ¼ of the cost, therefore he sold it for five-fourths of the cost. ⅔ of the cost of carriage plus five-fourths of the cost of the carriage, which equals twenty-three-twelfths of the cost of the carriage, equals $230. One-twelfth of the cost of the carriage equals $10, and twelve-twelfths, or the cost of the carriage, equals $120. Since ⅔ of the cost of the carriage equals four-fifths of the cost of the horse, the horse cost $100. $120 plus $100, equals $220; hence he gained $230 minus $220 equals $10. B.

PROBLEMS.

A grocer purchased 25 pounds of butter of two women; one eighth of the number of pounds he took of one, increased by the difference between the amounts purchased of both, equals the number of pounds he took of the other; how many pounds did each sell?

Find the ages of A, B, and C, by knowing that C's age at A's birth was 5½ times B's and now is equal to the sum of A's and B's; also that if A were now 3 years younger, or B 4 years older, A's age would be equal to ¾ of B's.

Startling Exposures of Corruption in High Places.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. DAWES (Republican) of Massachusetts, delivered in reply to Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, April 25th, 1862.

In connection with this statement, I send up to the Clerk the document, and ask him to read what I have marked. It is a document addressed to the Senate of the United States by the then Secretary of War. It bears date the 15th of January last, two days after he had resigned, while he was then acting Secretary of War, and while his nomination as Minister to Russia was pending in the Senate, and where it encountered opposition because of certain statements which I happened to make here upon this floor upon the day he resigned.

The Clerk read as follows:

"In the meantime I take occasion to state that I have, myself, not made a single contract, for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that the heads of bureaus, who are experienced and able officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches of the service under their charge respectively.

"So far, I have not found any occasion to interfere with them in the discharge of this portion of their responsible duties. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

SIMON CAMERON,
"Secretary of War.

"HON. H. HAMLIN,
"President of the Senate of the U. S."

Mr. Dawes—I have stated that in this solemn declaration signed by the then Secretary of War, and addressed to the Senate when his nomination was pending, and when the accusation was made against him that he had made contracts for the purchase of arms, as stated by me upon this floor, to the amount of one million ninety-six thousand muskets, he stated deliberately that he never made a contract, when the book I have before me, which is Executive Document No. 67, containing all the contracts made for arms by the War Department, recapitulates and sums up the whole matter in these words:

	Muskets and Rifles.
Contracts by order of Sec'y. of War,	1,836,900
Contracts by Chief of Ordnance,	64,400
Contracts by order of Maj. Gen. Fremont,	1,000
Contracts by order of Maj. P.V. Hanger,	1,500
	1,903,800

This document, in the face of the solemn declarations of the then Secretary of War that he had never made one of these contracts, reveals contracts made by him, and by his order, to the amount of one million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred muskets, and that upon the very day he made this statement—the 15th day of January, two days after he had resigned, and while he was acting Secretary of War, and while his nomination was pending in the Senate—he put his hand to a contract for swords and sabres to an unlimited amount—all that the parties, resident in Philadelphia, could furnish in six months, and this, too, against the protest of the Chief of Ordnance, now before me in print. It was a contract that had expired, or was about to expire, by its limitation, and the Chief of Ordnance refused to extend, and gave this reason for doing so, addressed to the Secretary of War:

"As regards the extension, I have to state that an arrangement has already been made for obtaining, on prospective deliveries, one hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and five swords and sabres; and the unlimited order to the Messrs. Hortsman was given only because of their own manufacture. I do not think an extension of the order is necessary or advisable.

"Respectfully, &c.,
JAS. W. RIPLEY,
"Brigadier General.

"HON. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War."

Beneath this is the extension of that contract by order of the Secretary of War, for four months; and still beneath that, on the 15th day of January, are these words:

January 15, 1862.

This order is extended for six months, from the termination of the time mentioned above.

SIMON CAMERON,
Sec'y of War.

Now, sir, it was this public statement of his, upon his responsibility as an officer of the Government, to which I have referred, that induced a distinguished Senator and colleague of mine, noble and generous-hearted, who would do no man wrong, and who believes that all men tell the truth, to urge, after having moved the unanimous confirmation of this man, whose name was then before the Senate, and to state, in words as kind towards me, his colleague in the House, as he was capable of using, that he had the authority of this man Simon Cameron, for stating that I was altogether mistaken when I said that these contracts had been made.

Sir, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*. I wish to quote these two things together, and let my friend from Pennsylvania answer them in the light of the principle which he has laid down.

HORSE CONTRACTS A HEALING SALVE—THE EFFECT OF AN EXPENSIVE FEAST UPON CONGRESSIONAL BRAINS.

I submit then that the charge of expending the public money as a reason why this Committee should be discharged comes with ill grace from the quarter from whence it comes. Why, sir, who does not know, what all the papers stated, that political feuds were healed by horse contracts and that the healing of them was celebrated by a great feast? I have once alluded to it myself. I am able now to state more particularly the details of the affair. It took four horse contracts, each for one thousand horses, to settle these political feuds, and every one of these contracts cost the Government $100,000—$400,000 in four horse contracts; and let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, that some of them were in men's names who did not know of it until the contracts were made. It does not need to be told to gentlemen who know so much about the way things are done as we do here in this House, why it is and for whose benefit it is that large contracts are made in men's names without their knowing anything about it. My distinguished friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) who, in the discharge of what appeared to be a high duty, protested against such a man as Simon Cameron going into the Cabinet, the papers say, graced that feast with his presence, and that these persons were, over this entertainment, celebrating the restoration of harmony among old political antagonists, and some of them certainly knew the consideration. It seems to me that the $400,000 should be saved to the Treasury somehow or other. It is a poor expenditure of the public money just at this time when it is used for no better purpose than to heal political feuds. These gentlemen enjoyed themselves, the papers told us.

Mr. Stevens.—In his remarks about the horse contracts, does the gentleman refer to anything contained in the report of the Committee?

Mr. Dawes.—No, sir; not to anything published in the report. I am speaking now of what is known to everybody. It did not take even the poor Van Wyck Committee to find it out. (Laughter.) The parties fell out over one of these arrangements and told of it; and I have only to say that at that particular time there was, according to the newspapers, great harmony among these men. I do not know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania on my left, (Mr. Moorehead) was there or not.

MR. MOOREHEAD INDIGNANT.

Mr. Moorehead.—I would like to know why the gentleman refers to me. I do not wish the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I will not permit him or any other gentleman, to put me in a false position. I want to know why he refers to me.

Mr. Dawes.—I did not know the gentleman was there, and therefore I would not say that he was there.

Mr. Moorehead.—Then why refer to me at all? What reason have you to suppose that I was there?

Mr. Dawes.—Because the gentleman has avowed himself at this moment, and under all the lights of the present day, an ardent advocate and admirer of the man whose character, public and official, I have been commenting upon, and I thought that it was but natural he should be invited to such a feast. I hope he was not overlooked. (Laughter.) I have only to say that the papers describe it as being a delightful occasion, but I remembered, and I think the country remembered, all about the antecedents of these parties, and put the interrogatories, "why," and "what for," and "what has it cost?" I wonder that they did not sing as they closed, those lines of the poet appropriate to each of them—

"I know not, I care not, if guilt's in my heart,
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

Illegal Contracts the cause of the heavy Taxation—Opposition of the Plunderers to the Committe on Contracts.

Mr. Speaker, I have a word or two to say upon the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that he would move to discharge the Committee if it were only in order. The gentleman's duties in this House and the duties of the Committee have been of a different description. I have no disposition to criticise this performance of his. I know the ability with which he discharges them. I know very well what I encounter in attempting to reply to his attack upon the Committee. I have only to say that his labors and the labors of the Committee are yet to be appreciated. When the thumb-screws of the tax bill, which the committee of which he is head originated and passed through the House from the necessity of the times, so nicely adjusted shall begin to reach the bones of the poor, industrious, intelligent men of the country, and force from them so much of their hard earnings, to replenish the treasury of the country, beggared and depleted as it has been during this war, then, I fancy, if his constituents are as intelligent as mine are—and I have no doubt they are—they will ask him the question, and he will be compelled to answer it, "where is all this money gone?" They will want to know what was the need of putting out such lavish and unjustifiable contracts—contracts at such enormous and extravagant rates that the owners of them are willing to discount what is estimated at $1,300,000 on a single contract, and then save two and a half per cent. commission. They will ask the question, and the committee of which I am an humble member, which has struggled all this time, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania, impelled by the necessities of the Government, has been racking his ingenuity to contrive how to reach the last farthing that can be reached to replenish the Treasury—this Committee which has been placing its feeble efforts between the plunderers and Treasury—are willing to abide that time. They are willing to let this book be read by the side of the tax bill at any time, and more especially at that particular time when the clamps of the tax bill shall be brought around about the industry and resources of the country, and when my friend from Pennsylvania will be turning the screw. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had made that motion, and if the house had adopted it as I have no doubt they would have done that day, the Committee then would have hailed it as a glorious deliverance from a most unpleasant duty, which no one member of it had sought, but which no one felt himself at liberty to shrink from.

AMOS KENDALL ON HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

"OCCASIONAL," (Forney) in his letters to the Philadelphia *Press* having misquoted portions of AMOS KENDALL'S letters to sustain General Hunter's abolition order, that gentleman publishes the following letter in the *National Intelligencer*. It was written before the author was aware of the Presiden'st proclamation modifying Hunter's order:

WASHINGTON, May 19, '62.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

My attention has been called to a Washington letter in the Philadelphia *Press*, in which the writer, after quoting a passage from one of my letters published in your paper, says:

"Thus it will be seen that even the veteran Democrat, Amos Kendall, while objecting to the course of the Abolitionists, is entitled to the credit of having made the proposition which Gen. Hunter has thus practically carried out."

Now, I should consider myself a traitor to my country if I were to approve the late order of General Hunter purporting to set free all the slaves within his military district.—While exposing to Southern rebels the gulf which is yawning before them, the conception never entered my brain that any military commander or the the President himself could constitutionally, by general order or proclamation, confiscate their property and emancipate their slaves, or that such an object could be effected otherwise than by conviction for treason by due course of law in the courts of justice. In the order of General Hunter I see the essence of military despotism, utterly subversive of the Constitution we are fighting to maintain; and it is deplorable that the President does not, by the enforcement of a general line of policy, repress these assumptions of power by his subordinates. Every such assumption unrebuked by him exposes him and Congress itself to the charge of hypocrisy and perfidy in their announcements of the purposes for which the war is waged; it discourages the loyal men in all the slave-holding States, and in an equal degree encourages the leading rebels; it will cost the North thousands of lives and millions of money; it alarms conservative men everywhere and makes them begin to think their own liberties in danger; it strengthens disloyal men in loyal States and enables them to embarrass the Government in its legitimate operations. In fine, there is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to disregard all party affiliations and adhere firmly to the programme originally announced, viz: *The prosecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the Union and the rights of all the States intact, to be followed by peace as soon as those objects can be obtained.* If there is not firmness enough in the Administration to do this we are on a sea of revolution, with scarcely a hope of ever again reaching the haven of unity and peace.

AMOS KENDALL.

FOREIGN SLANDERS OF SOUTHERN AMERICANISM.

The London *Chronicle* has lately had an article in relation to the social morality of the South, which we are sure, made the blood tingle in the veins of every man and woman who read it, except such as those whose souls are steeped in the brutalizing dogmas of Abolitionism. And yet, whom shall we blame for these monstrous and disgusting falsehoods? Where do the English papers get these calumniating caricatures of southern life? Where have they learned that the people of one half of the American States are savages, more imbruted than the loathsome inhabitants of Dahomey or the Feejee Islands? We must look to the Abolition or Republican press of our own country, before we answer these questions. Here, in our own midst, are these nauseating lies invented. Men who have transcendant genius for lying—who are believed to be able to beat the *devil* at his own business, can at all times command good wages on these newspapers. And these have filled the gullible minds of the more shallow trans-Atlantic journalists with the material where-with to abuse the loyal people of our Southern States. Poor silly souls, they actually believe their mad falsehoods to be the truth; whereas, in the great matter of morality, there is not a city in Great Britain or in the Northern States that can justly claim the least preeminence over the cities of the South. Compare the statistics of physical suffering in the North and the South prior to the war, and we shall find that in New York we have *thirty-three per cent.* against *four per cent.* in the South. Let the British and American Abolitionists account for this disparity before they proceed to condemn institutions of which they have no just conception. The systems of what is called "slave" and "free labor" are just as badly understood by these crazy "philanthropists."

There are more Englishmen, and more northern Abolitionists who ill-treat their wives, than there are southern masters who abuse their "slaves." To talk of unkindness and severity as the general characteristic of the relation of the southern master to his servant, is either to talk ignorantly or to wilfully lie. The English journalists, who retail these shocking narratives, we may suppose, are ignorant of what they are talking about; but, these American journalists, who invent all the horrid tales of "southern barbarism," know that they are the most ungodly and abominable liars that cumber the space of mortal life. And it is *they* who ought to be held responsible for these pictures of American life—believed by the deluded and ignorant Englihs people—which are enough to make the cheek of humanity blush. As there is no law to reach these libellers of their country, there is the greater reason why the popular sense of justice, of self respect, and of indignation, should overwhelm them with contempt and scorn.

Salmagundi.

☞To please everybydy—Mind your own business.

☞He who sets one great truth afloat in the world, serves his generation.

☞Why is an apple-tree like a crooked wall? Because it isn't *plumb*.

☞Satan is a subtle individual, but the army trader is a sutler.

☞A parent's forgiveness of a daughter when her heart is broken, is pardon after execution.

☞When is an Irish girl most disposed to take compassion on her lover? When her heart goes pitty-pat.

☞Self-defense is the clearest of all laws; and for this reason—the lawyers didn't make it.

☞Our gunboats are managed with judgment, because they always go into battle with the head on.

☞The rebels may not have begun to dig their last ditch, but they have got into the preliminary scrape.

☞A great many tents accompany our army, so that our soldiers will be able to canvas the whole country.

☞General Canby has driven the rebels out of New Mexico; so his army is doing as well as can be expected.

☞Howell Cobb has published a letter in which he thrice says "I ween." He is old enough to do so, one would think.

☞We make sad mistakes, but there is goodness hived, like wild honey in strange nooks and corners of the world.

☞An eminent physician has discovered that the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper.

☞The Mayor of Louisville has issued an order to confine all the dogs. Wouldn't it be as safe to administer the oath and let them go?

☞General Pope's transports quietly remarked to the rebels, at Island No. 10, in passing around the canal, "Sirs, we are going bayou."

☞Beauregard wants to change the plan of the rebels by bringing them to the scratch, but we expect it will prove to be the "old scratch."

☞The frequent use of their legs, by the rebels latterly, shows, as we have said before, that they are reduced to the "lowest extremities."

☞The worst men in this country are the editors of the New York city dailies. We judge so from what each one says of all the rest.

☞The rebels threatened not to leave an ear of corn, or blade of grass, for our armies. We may expect, then, as we advance, to find them crop-eared.

☞The radicals are very much alarmed at the meeting of the conservatives at Washington. They needn't be scared. They will only be saved from themselves.

☞Straw bail has been considered significant; but we think the rebels, in pledging their cotton where it could not be of value, have superseded it with cotton bale.

☞We wish Sumner would get a pass from Halleck and Beauregard to go to Missisippi and emancipate the slaves. There is no doubt both would willingly grant it.

☞The Republicans are devoting themselves greatly to reading lately. Blair, Browning, Diven and several other prominent members have been recently read out of their party.

☞Commodore Foote is a very religious man, as is well known. Some one says that the rebels, who are feeling his bombs, must think he belongs to the "hard-shell Baptists."

☞The rogues at Washington are bitter on the investigating committee, denouncing it in unmeasured terms.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

☞FAIR HIT.—The editress of the *Ladies' Repository* says "the nation wants a man;" and the Milford *Journal* asks if that lady has not "confounded her own personal want with that of the nation."—*Exchange.*

☞Love is a compound of honey and gall mixed in various proportions for customers.

☞Congress has postponed the consideration of the bankrupt law until December. *It was found not to have a "nigger" in it.*

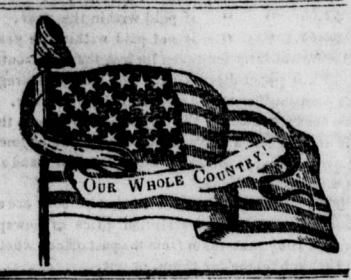
☞The Southern Confederacy may now be bounded as follows: On the North by McClellan and Hallock, on the East by Burnside and Hunter, on the South by Fort Pickens and the Gulf Squadron, and on the West by Com. Foote, Gen. Butler, Com. Farragut and Capt. Porter.

☞Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, has introduced a bill to make liberty national and slavery sectional. The truth is that the object of Lovejoy & Co., is to make the negro national and the white man sectional. They expect to come in themselves as honorary members of the African race.—*Louisville Democrat.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : MAY 30, 1862



☞The children of the Sabbath School of the M. E. Church in Bedford, are requested to meet in the Church, next Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for exercise in singing, in view of the sermon to be preached by the Pastor of the Church, and the collection to be taken next Sabbath morning, in aid of the Sunday School cause.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,
JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

The President on Hunter.

We printed, in our last issue, an article on the subject of Gen. Hunter's emancipation order, in which article we expressed strong doubts as to the capability of the President to meet, fairly and squarely, the issue presented by Hunter's pronunciamento. In another column, over the signature of Abraham Lincoln, we publish, to-day, a full and complete confirmation of our gravest misgivings in regard to this subject. The President has utterly failed to meet the question, and his ultimate policy in regard to slavery, is as doubtful and uncertain, to-day, as when he delivered his inaugural address, fifteen months ago. True, he revokes Gen. Hunter's order; declares it unauthorized and null and void. But does he say that Hunter's policy was wrong, or that his order was made in violation of the Constitution? Not one word does he vouchsafe to us on this subject. The great crime of setting at naught the charter of American rights, is not even hinted at by the President, notwithstanding the fact that he is the sworn depository of that inviolable bond. On the other hand, he declares that he reserves to himself the power to decide whether, as commander in chief of the armies of the United States, he possesses the power to free the slaves, and appeals to, nay, threatens, the people of the border slave states, in order to cause them to take steps for the abolition of slavery. Is this apparent disregard for the Constitution—set in bold relief by the heated anxiety of the President for the destruction of the institution of slavery—calculated to endear the Union to the people of the South? Is it an argument with the laboring classes of the North (who *must* suffer from the influx of freed negroes) in favor of the war policy of the administration? Will it, can it, accomplish any possible good? To our mind it is clear that this last proclamation of President Lincoln, will assist the Secession cause more than a score of Bull Run defeats. It will be published in every Secession newspaper in the South and its abolition sentiments will be made the text of every rebel agitator from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Each succeeding day seems to draw the nation deeper into the vortex of anarchy, and even the pilot of the ship of state grows giddy from the whirl that seemingly hurries us downward.

☞The President has seized, for the use of the Government, all the railroads in the United States.—Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling out the volunteer militia. A requisition has been made upon Maj. Sansom, of this place, in accordance with this order.

☞Allen, Peace Democrat, has been elected to Congress from Illinois, in place of Col. Logan, resigned.

HOME NEWS.

IN TOWN.—Our old friend, Maj. Creswell, of Cassville, Huntingdon co., paid our town a visit on Monday last. The Major is sound on the great issues of the day.

—o—

BEWARE!—We warn our Democratic friends not to be seen talking together on the street corners, as in such case some of the Abolition patriots will be sure to hang them up again for Secessionists.

—o—

ON FURLOUGH.—Capt. G. S. Mullin, of the 55th Pa. Regiment, arrived here, on Tuesday last, on his way to visit his family in Napier tp. The Captain looks well, and represents the Bedford county boys to be in fine health and spirits.

—o—

TREAT AND RETREAT.—If you want to retreat, join Banks or Floyd. But if you want to *treat* without the *re*, take your sweetheart or your better half to Mrs. E. V. Mowry's and buy her a new bonnet, hat, or any thing else of the beautiful variety of ladies' fancy goods kept by Mrs. Mowry.

—o—

COOL WEATHER.—The mercury has had a comparatively downward tendency for some weeks. The nights are cool and the mornings damp with dew or chill with frost. "Winter lingered in the lap of Spring," and Summer trundles on his knees most patiently the laggard first-born of the Seasons.

—o—

NEGROES DRILLING.—We understand that colored men and boys in this neighborhood, are regularly engaged in a sort of an attempt at military drill. Our abolition friends should by all means encourage these incipient warlike efforts of their sable *proteges*. We are in favor of sending them as a reinforcement to Gen. Hunter.

—o—

HAIL STORM.—On Wednesday of last week, we had the experience of a rather severe hail storm, accompanied with rain, or rather a severe rain storm accompanied with hail. The streets were deluged with water and the flashing of lightning and booming of thunder rendered the scene truly terrific. The storm did not do much damage in this neighborhood.

—o—

MAJOR TALIAFERRO.—Our venerable friend, Maj. Taliaferro, is at present on a visit to his home in this place. The severe official duties devolved upon the Major by the breaking out of the war, have overtaxed his physical strength, and, we are sorry to say, he is not at present in the enjoyment of his usual good health. We sincerely hope that he may soon be restored to health and strength.

—o—

LOOK OUT!—We are informed that certain "Republican" *Union* men in this place now say that they were always in favor of recognizing the independence of the seven states which first seceded from the Union. These are the men who said, "Let the South go; we don't want it!" They had better look out! Secessionists are not allowed to talk in this "neck of the woods."

—o—

TORNADO.—During the recent hail storm, a violent tornado prevailed in the Western and Southwestern portions of this county, destroying much valuable timber and seriously injuring the grain. We are informed that in some places a lane of about half a mile in width, was cut through the timber, the trees and bushes being leveled with the ground. On Dry Ridge, the grain is represented to have been shorn off as with a scythe.

—o—

PARDONED.—James W. Divelbiss, convicted of adultery at November term, 1861, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the county jail, was pardoned, a few days ago, by Gov. Curtin. The petition for the pardon was signed by the two Associate Judges before whom Mr. Divelbiss was tried, by the jurors who convicted him and by a large number of the most respectable citizens of the county.

—o—

HABEAS CORPUS.—There are a number of astute legal gentlemen in this place, some of whom have occasionally written "Republican" editorials, who used to tell us, with the most learned air, that the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is lawfully suspended by the dictum of the President. That may be all true as far as the white man is concerned, but the writ is in full force for the benefit of runaway slaves, even if they are charged with horse-stealing. At least so the judiciary of Blair county decided, a few weeks ago. Beautiful art thou in thy operations, O Republicanism!

—o—

BROAD TOP COAL.—The amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, during the week ending Wednesday, May 21, was 3,180 tons; during the same period last year, 5,362 tons; decrease, 2,182 tons. This decrease was, doubtless, owing to the burning of several spans of the Stonerstown bridge, (of which we give an account to-day) which would, of course, retard the transportation.—The amount shipped previously during the present year, is 119,669 tons, whilst during the same time last year, the amount shipped was only 58,209 tons, showing an increase of 61,460 tons, or more than double the trade of the same period, last year! The Broad Top mines were never in a more flourishing condition than at present, and the prospect of the future coal trade in that section, is brightening every day.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE STONERSTOWN BRIDGE.—The railroad bridge at Stonerstown, in this county, was partially destroyed by fire, on the 19th inst. Says the *Mining Register*: Early on Monday, May 19, the Stonerstown Bridge over the Raystown Branch of the Juniata near Saxton on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, 23 miles from Huntingdon, was discovered to be on fire. A coal train had passed over the bridge a short time previously, and a watchman had crossed over after it, but no sign of fire was visible, the consuming atom which did the mischief having lodged in an angle of the lattice work of the superstructure, over one of the piers, where, after a time, it began to ignite the wood and make a smoke; the smoke attracted the attention of a watchman on the trestle viaduct contiguous to the bridge, who gave the alarm and summoned help.

John Fulton, Esq., the Engineer of the road and mines, being fortunately near by, led a gang of men out upon the structure, and by sundering the weight-sustaining parts of the spans on fire, precipitated the burning mass to the ground below, a distance of ninety feet from the track to the water.

When the wreck went down, the span upon which stood Mr. Fulton and his men, was raised up from the pier and loosened by the shock of the rough parting, so that the position was made one of extreme peril; no accident happened to the little party, however, whose promptitude and forethought undoubtedly saved from destruction all the structure but two spans. The bridge has five spans, about 190 feet each, and is something over 800 feet in length; the length of the two spans burned being 328 feet. Of the three spans left in place, one is upon one end of the bridge and two at the other end. The two central spans destroyed will be repaired immediately with trestle work, and by one week from to-day it is expected that the trains will resume their trips.

Meantime, work will be prosecuted in the mines and the coal stored in heaps; hence when the bridge is rendered crossable, tonnage will be hurried forward. It is confidently predicted that, within a month, the Broad Top region will send down to market two thousand tons a day, soon to be increased thereafter to a quantity in excess of that limitation.

Bad News.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we record the recent defeat of our army under Gen. Banks. This is bad news, not only for the Government, but for thousands of families in the North, bereaved of relations and friends by this terrible disaster. Of course, we are at present unable to form a correct idea of the extent and importance of the reverse we have sustained; but enough is known to place beyond doubt the fact that Banks' army has been completely demoralized and scattered. In February last this unfortunate general had under his command some 30,000 troops. With the exception of some 3000 men, under Gen. Shields, who were detached, since the battle of Winchester, to reinforce McDowell, we have heard of no withdrawal from him of any fraction of this number. Yet, we are informed by an official despatch from Gen. Banks, that his force at the recent engagement near Winchester, was only 4000. What has become of the remainder of this devoted army, can only be conjectured.

☞STILES, Democrat, has been elected in the Bucks and Lehigh Congressional district, of this state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Cooper.

☞We are informed that rumor makes a certain minister, in this place, the author of the article headed, "A Preacher on the stand," which appeared in our last. We desire to say that the article in question was not written by *any* minister, and the reverend gentleman who is named as the author neither knew of its existence prior to its being put in type, nor had he read the letter to which it was intended as a reply.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.]

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, '62.

FRIEND B. F.:

I have seen the Rail-Splitter, heard Sumner *read* his confiscation speech, visited the public buildings, and dined at Willard's. This is Washington, all in all—save and except the performance of the "Canterberry *Minstrels*," which, owing to "*Freedom*" here, now, is accessible only to a *mixed* audience.

Sundry conflicts have lately arisen between the civil and military authorities here, on account of the "contrabands"—how they are to be disposed of—what is to be done with them—who is to do it—whether they are free, or not free—who is free, and who are not. The Provost Guard now have a part of the Marshall's force in jail, and the Marshall has a part of the Guard in jail—all on account of a dispute about an old "contraband" woman. The case awaits the decision of the President, and he is too busy just now with Secretary Stanton, to give it his attention. The fact is, a few asses, with epaulettes and gilt buttons, are put upon horses, here, and wanting to splurge in some way, and neither knowing law, nor having common sense, they find themselves on a tilt, every now and then, with the civil authorities. Yesterday a New York regiment was marching off some runa-way negroes. The police interfered—a general melee ensued—the police secured two of the "contrabands," and the regiment took the balance. So we go. Things will be settled after a while we hope. Every beat of the telegraphic hammer is watched with great interest for news from Richmond and Corinth.

Some of our boys are here, stopping with our friend Pearson, among them Messrs. Scull and Ankeny and others. I send you some extracts from this morning's "National Republican," to show how the cat jumps. It is the purpose of this *glorious* administration to abolish slavery, and to do it, if they can, in the name of the *Union!* Some good men here predict riot and anarchy in the District before many days. More anon.

SOMERSET.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP, May 24, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—

I see by the late Bedford papers, that sundry correspondents in different parts of the county, are using the most vigorous exertions to bring their localities into public notice, and as you have never had a line from old Juniata, I have come to the conclusion to write you a few sentences in the hope that they will be acceptable. Your readers must not think that Juniata is "behind hand," because it has not hitherto been ventilated in the public prints. We are a modest people and do not feel like rushing into print to vaunt our own praises. Neither are we envious of other portions of the county, less favored naturally or politically.

As for news in this section, it is rather scarce. Measles and diphtheria are still raging in the neighborhood. A painful accident occurred about two weeks ago in Mr. John Riley's family. A little child belonging to the family drank some hot coffee from the spout of a coffee pot, which resulted fatally. The weather is beautiful and people are planting corn. We have a fair prospect of a heavy harvest and plenty of fruit. The people are not troubled about the war any more. All they want to know, is, what is to be done with the negroes? We have them plenty out here, already. We do not want more. Nothing important has occurred, of late, except the robbing of some hen-houses, and some fine turkeys have lost their heads while sitting on their roosts, all of which are natural consequences of the presence of the genus "contraband." More hereafter. JUNIATA.

[*For the Gazette.*]

STATEMENT OF MONEY SENT HOME BY CAPTAIN JOSEPH FILLER'S COMPANY.

Mr. Editor:

In February last I received by Adams' Express, from Capt. Filler's company, (Co. K,) 55th Reg't., P. V., then at "Camp Welles," S. Carolina, for distribution as follows: $405 00

From Josiah Haley to Job Mann, Esq., Bedford,	$30 00	
Jos. C. May to D. May, Milligan's Cove,	35 00	
Jacob Radebaugh to Charlotte Radebaugh, Bedford,	30 00	
Alex'r. Earnest to J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Bedford,	30 00	
Jacob Exline to John Exline, St. Clairsville,	25 00	
And'w Rollins to Elizabeth Rollins, Milligan's Cove,	30 00	
Henry Cable to Jacob Cable, Benford's Store,	15 00	
John Cobler to Isaac Cobler, St. Clairsville,	25 00	
David Ling to Mary Ann Ling, St. Clairsville,	25 00	
Nicholas Bowser to James Bowser, Hopewell,	20 00	
James Byerly to Mary Ann Byerly, Rainsburg,	20 00	
Henry Drenning to G. H. Spang, Bedford,	20 00	
Capt. Joseph Filler to Mary A. Filler,	100 00	
		$405 00

On the 1st inst., I received, as above, from the same Company, then at North Edisto Island, S. C., $602 00

Isaac Fleegle to Elizabeth Fleegle, Bedford township,	$10 00	
Joseph C. May to Daniel May, Milligan's Cove,	25 00	
Andrew Rollins to Elizabeth Rollins, Milligan's Cove,	20 00	
Washington Herring to Isabella Herring, Bedford,	20 00	
John M. Robb to Catharine Robb West End P. Office,	20 00	
Henry L. Marshall to Elizabeth Marshall, Dry Ridge,	50 00	
Peter Kinsey to Jane Kinsey, Buena Vista,	65 00	
Nelson B. Miller to Jackson Miller, Dry Ridge,	50 00	
John Gonden to Barbara Ellen Gonden, Dry Ridge,	22 00	
Joseph Tewell to George Tewell, Southampton township,	20 00	
Jeremiah Smith to Jane Smith, Charlesville P. O.,	20 00	
Thomas Moran to Rachel Moran, Dry Ridge,	20 00	
John Dibert to Adam Dibert, jr., Bedford township,	40 00	
William Frazier to John Frazier, West End P. O.,	30 00	
Capt. Joseph Filler to Mary A. Filler, Bedford,	150 00	
Same to G. H. Spang, Bedford,	10 00	
Henry Drenning to G. H. Spang	30 00	
		$602 00

I also at the same time received for Elizabeth Riseling, of Milligan's Cove, $78 00

From John Riseling,	43 00	
John Riseling, jr.,	35 00	
		$78 00

This money has all been received and receipted for by the parties to whom it was sent, or some one duly authorized by them to get it. I might here add that our brave boys, so generally commended for their patriotism, deserve also much praise for this *substantial* and generous remembrance of their friends at home.

Respectfully, G. H. SPANG.

Bedford, May 23, 1862.

The Effect of the Democratic Address in Richmond.

[Extract from a private letter to the Editor of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 16.

An intelligent deserter from the rebel army reports that the Democratic address, which was lately issued by Hon. Wm. A. Richardson and other Democratic members of Congress, had been received in Richmond, through a copy of the New York *Tribune*, which had been smuggled into the South for the purpose of copying its leading articles, in order to further inflame the Southern people against the Federal Government.

But the unfortunate Wythesville *Gazette* knew no better than to copy the address of Richardson and friends, the result of which publication was the expression, by many prominent citizens, of favorable opinions in reference to "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." And the *Gazette* was at once suppressed, and the further publication of the address in the seceded States declared treasonable to the interests of the Confederate Government, as it tends to a restoration of the old Union, and thereby demoralizes the army of the South, distracts public sentiment, and dissipates that unanimity of confidence in the Davis Government which it is desirable to maintain.

The deserter, whose name is James T. Marks, states that nothing in the northern papers has ever so alarmed the leaders of the rebellion as the address in question, and that the few copies of it which have gotten out among the farmers in Grayson county, Virginia, have done more to paralyze the upraised arm of patricide than a thousand proclamations could accomplish. It is considered by prominent traitors and members of the rebel Government at Richmond as the most insidious and dangerous attack that has been made upon the permanency of their new confederation.

And in order to counteract its effect, and also to stimulate the Southern mind to make new sacrifices and waste more life in their fruitless rebellion, all the leading journals in the interest of the rebel oligarchy are republishing all the speeches of Lovejoy, Sumner, Wilson, Chandler, Washburne and other omni-confiscating and omni-emancipating abolitionists. Mr. Marks says that nothing helps to revive the drooping spirits of the rebel soldiery like the reading of the extreme speeches of those nigger-lovers, and nothing is used so often and with such complete success.

☞We give the following without endorsing all the views of the writer. We have frequently stated our position upon the points touched upon by our correspondent, and in our issue of week before last, we gave, as we think, a full, straight-forward and conclusive answer, to the legal question which our friend propounded. We have neither time nor room to discuss the question at greater length. Meanwhile we commend the remarks of our mountaineer, for their frankness and evident sincerity.

SHADE TP., Somerset Co., May 19, '62.

Mr. Editor:—

I am convinced, by your whole course, in this calamitous career of our country, that *you* are a thorough-souled Union man; but, still, I beg leave to differ from you. *You* speak of "the Constitution" *theoretically*, that is, *abstractedly*; but *I* speak of it *practically*. And practically, the *United* States have become "*Dis-united* States." Therefore there can be no treason against the "*United* States." I acknowledge your tact and skill as a lawyer; but, like Goldsmith's schoolmaster, I can "argue still," ignorant Alleghanian though I am.

When the former provinces of this continent revolted from the oppressive rule of Great Britain, they were moved to do so, by the invasion of their rights; and thus, said provinces, though they parted with certain of their rights, *never* parted with *their right to resist aggression*, when any of their inappreciable rights were violated. Shades of Washington—Jefferson—Madison! Did ye ever think that the liberties for which you were fighting, or contending, would be violated? and yet, now, the party in the ascendancy—the majority—would clamor for the destruction of the interests of your *native* State!! In your illustrious times, the slave-holding interests were recognized and sealed with Democratic blood. *Then* it was the *Constitution*—but now prevails *ism*—Abolitionism—Yankeeism—pseudo-Republicanism. In *your* time, immortal warriors and statesmen!—the universal cry, the watchword, was: "The *United* States,"—"*our whole country*." You wholly ignored *sectional* interests; from your *moral Pisgah*, you surveyed the entire promised land—our American Canaan. Thus you conquered and bequeathed to us a precious legacy, indeed. From your thirteen States, by following your glorious examples, we have swelled into thirty-three. But by deviating from your illustrious precedents, we have been reduced very much, numerically. One third of the States have retired from the Union, some of which were the most patriotic in the grand Revolution, and one of them the birthplace of heroes—*Virginia*—the natal soil of Washington, the Pater Patriæ, where his ashes still remain. Heroes, sages of the Revolution! could you have sympathized with those who are for a *section* and not for their *whole* country—who are not for the United States as they were left by *Washington*, but for the States, as they have been fashioned in the brains of a Lovejoy, a Wilson, or a Sumner!

The right to resist tyranny is sacred—consecrated by the efforts of our kinsmen in England against the Stuarts—consecrated by our immortal ancestors against this very England, when she dared to invade our imprescriptible rights; and how can we wonder, that Americans, inheriting the same love of freedom from their ancestors, can refuse to submit to their would-be task-masters,—especially, when in the Declaration of Independence, there is proclaimed to the world the following undeniable truth:

"When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, *it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government* and to provide new guards for their future security."

What right has the North to dictate to the South on the slavery question? You must, Mr. Editor, strong a Union man as you are, acknowledge, that the *matrimonial* compact is of *divine* origin. "*What God hath joined let no man separate.*" Now if a man beat and injure his partner in this *union* contract, our legislature grant the injured one the faculty of *seceding*—for the yoke—the compact—has become *intolerable* to the party. The matrimonial contract is of *divine* authority,—(and according to a majority of Christians) is *indissoluble*. If, then, we can dare dissolve a *dual* confederacy—a *union* of *two*, though sanctioned by the God of Sinai—and declared indissoluble by the author of the New Testament—how dare we say that the human compact between the States, approved by Washington and other *fallible men*, is irrescindible, irrevocable, sacred and inviolable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians? I still think, that this awful calamity of war might have been avoided, by some honorable way or another, and that we, farmers and property men, might not have been obliged to pay such enormous taxes as must result from the expenditure of two or more millions a day!! and which gladden the hearts of none but *greedy office holders*, or *office seekers* of the pure *Simon Cameron* school, from whom I pray "the Lord deliver us."

QUERE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—'A deed without a name.' Parents desirous of beholding their offspring reach a vigorous manhood, with mind untained and faculties undiminished—or of preserving them from a mine of hidden destruction—a worse than living death, will find an able coadjutor in these celebrated remedies. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box. 160

☞Up to the time of going to press, we have received no news from Halleck or McClellan.

☞It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword." Neither is of much use without the holder.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Offensive Movements of the Confederates.

DEFEAT OF COL. KENLY'S COMMAND AT FRONT ROYAL.

Attack on Gen. Banks at Winchester.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

THE FEDERAL ARMY RETIRES INTO MARYLAND.

CONFEDERATES REPORTED MOVING NORTH FROM RICHMOND.

Threatened Invasion of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The following dispatch was this morning received from Gen. Banks at the war Department:

Strasburg, May 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. Kenly's command of infantry (1st Maryland Regiment) and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal; with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at five or six thousand. It is reported as having fallen back on Front Royal and probably occupies that place this morning.

N. P. BANKS,
Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Col. Kenly's command, just defeated at Front Royal, consisted of his own Maryland regiment of infantry and three or four companies of Col. Thornton Broadhead's regiment of Michigan cavalry. The attacking rebel force consisted of a full brigade, and therefore outnumbered Col. K.'s three or four to one. Most of the cavalry are safe, though it is feared most of the infantry were captured.

A BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

GENERAL BANKS COMPELLED TO RETREAT INTO MARYLAND—THE ENEMY ADVANCING ON HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The enemy, under Gens. Ewell and Johnson, with a largely superior force, gave battle to Gen. Banks this morning at Winchester, commencing at daylight. Gen. Banks fought them for six hours and then retreated in the direction of Martinsburg, with what loss is unknown.

The enemy are, it is understood, advancing from Winchester upon Harper's Ferry. Our troops there are being rapidly reinforced.

Rumor says that Jackson is advancing to the support of Ewell and Johnson, and there are also statements that still another force is behind him. Prompt arrangements have been made to meet these emergencies if truly reported.

A later despatch received to-night says that Genral Banks has made good his retreat across the Potomac, at Williamsport.

General Rufus Saxton is in command at Harper's Ferry.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

The Republican papers are just now bristling and blazing all over with such epithets as "traitor," "treason," and "disunionist," which they hurl at the heads of everybody, North or South, who does not quietly acquiesce in their bloody platform of the war.

Did not the South warn the North that unless it ceased to make war upon her institutions, it would be impossible to remain in political union with it? Did she not entreat the North, by the memory of our fathers, and by the common blood which all sections freely devoted to the achievement of our national existence, to desist and did she not declare that, whenever a President was elected by the northern States alone, on the distinctive ground of hostility to the institutions and domestic peace of the South, she would feel compelled, in self respect, and for self preservation, to cancel the bond of union which united her to her enemies? To what indignities did she not submit before taking the last step?—How many years is it since we ceased to treat her as an equal in the partnership of the Union? Did we not pass laws robbing her of her constitutional rights relative to her fugitive "slaves?" Did we not deprive them of the right of way *in transitu* over one-half of our common country? Did we not elect a President on the avowed platform of locking them out of every inch of the common public domain? Did we not say by this act that we would treat them as inferiors, who shall have no share in the territorial wealth of our common country? Nor did we stop here. We kept up an agitation which renders their property and their lives insecure. We fostered a public opinion which sent John Brown assassins, and clergymen, and peddlers, with knapsacks and carpet bags, full of strichnine and pistols, as missionaries to teach the negroes how to murder their masters! Our nothern Senators held them up as "tyrants," "thieves," "villains," and "barbarians," in the Senate Chamber of the United States! Those in the North who have for years waged a war upon the Constitution that was framed by our fathers—who succeeded at last in breaking up the Union—now seek to brand as traitors the men who have resisted their unholy and revolutionary doctrines. But we throw back the ignominious words into their own faces, and we tell them that not only do we believe them to be the real *traitors*, but, as God is our witness, we believe they will receive the fate that belongs to *traitors*, if they madly force upon us a war for the purposes of Abolitionism. If the bloody doctrines of Abolition are finally to prevail as the fixed policy of this government, no white man, who has not a negro's soul in him, can hope to live in peace and safety even in the North. If the murderous tempers of the men whom Mr. Lincoln has everywhere placed in power are to rule us, then we may as well at once begin to fight for our altars and our homes. The men who have broken up the country once, will do it again, and keep doing it, until neither life nor property will have any protection, unless we crush the serpent's head where it is.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Frazey, late of E. Providence township, Bedford co., deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said estate, to make settlement before the first day of August next, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FRAZEY,
E. Prov. tp., Bedford co.,
JOHN HANKS,
Brush Creek tp., Fulton co.,
Ex'ors.

May 2d—6ts.

A PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what supports to be a proclamation of Major-General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.

Official—ED. W. SMITH, A. A. A. G.

And, *whereas*, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding,

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintainance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field.—These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving aid to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

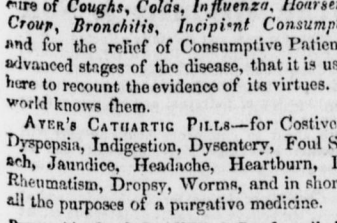
The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue, I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any one. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not ben done by one effort in all past time, as in the Providence of God it is now your privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.



CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil*, *Tumors*, *Ulcers*, *Sores*, *Eruptions*, *Pimples*, *Blotches*, *Boils*, *St. Anthony's Fire*, *Rose or Erysipelas*, *Tetter or Salt Rheum*, *Scald Head*, *Ringworm*, *Cancer or Cancerous Tumors*, *Sore Eyes*, *Female Diseases*, such as *Retention*, *Irregularity*, *Suppression*, *Whites*, *Sterility*, *Syphilis*, or *Venereal Diseases*, *Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases*. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs*, *Colds*, *Influenza*, *Hoarseness*, *Croup*, *Bronchitis*, *Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, BiliousComplaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF JOSIAH BARCLAY LEHMAN.

Our brother has gone, the brightest flower
Has lost its lovely bloom;
And in life's fairest, brightest hour,
Has sunk into the tomb.

Who would have thought, one week ago,
That he would now be dead?
But he has left this world of woe
And to another fled.

Brother! Thou art gone to rest,
We will not weep for thee;
For thou art now where, oft on earth,
Thy spirit longed to be.

Brother thou art gone to rest,
Thy toils and cares are o'er,
And sorrow, pain and suffering now,
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

Brother! Thou art gone to rest,
Thy sins are all forgiven,
And saints in light have welcomed thee
To share the joys of Heaven.

W. H. L.

May 8, 1862.

$25!] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

Announcements.

[All notices under this head must be prepaid.]

County Surveyor.

Mr. EDITOR: You will please announce the name of SAMUEL KETTERMAN, for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. LONDONDERRY.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq., of Union township, as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE, OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, assignees of David T. Miller, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the residence of the said David T. Miller in South Woodberry tp., Bedford co., on Friday the 27th day of June, A. D, 1862, the following described real estate viz:

A tract of land being the manison place of said David T. Miller, in the said Township, containing ninety-five acres and fifty-one perches and allowance of which about forty acres are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house with large kitchen or back building attached a good bank barn, spring house with a first rate frame shop above it, dry house, smoke house, wagon shed and other out buildings. There are upon this property a never failing spring of excellent soft water, a fine orchard and a large variety of the choicest fruit trees.

ALSO, One other tract, being timber land situate in Bedford Township in said county, adjoining lands of David Imler and Daniel Zimmers, containing sixty two acres, one hundred and thirty six perches and allowance.

ALSO, One other tract of timber land situate in St. Clair Township in said county, adjoining lands of John Hoenstine, Aaron Grove, J. W. Tate and others, containing one hundred and twelve acres and twenty one perches and allowance.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known and drafts of the land exhibited.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
JOHN STAYER,
Assignees of David T. Miller.

Caution.

I hereby caution all persons against buying or trading for a note given by me to James Troutman, for fifty dollars, dated 20th of March, 1862, payable 12 months after date, with interest from date, as I have not received value therefor, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ELI W. ASH.

May 30.—3t.*

HARVEST OF 1862.

THE BEST MOWING MACHINE yet offered to the public, all *Iron and Steel*, perfect in every part, light and warranted to cut in wet or dry grass, may be had by calling soon on Wm. Hartley, ag't. Price $100. 00.

Large lot of the celebrated "Greencastle Grain Cradles" just received by Hartley. Price $5 *cash*.

Scythes, in great variety, American and English Waldron and Griffin. *Sneds*, Scythe stones, Rifles, Rakes, &c., &c.

ALSO—The BEST COOKING STOVES known, for farmers' wives. *Sold very low* by Hartley and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Lock, next door to A. B. Cramer & Co.

May 30, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

Caution.

Whereas the subscriber gave a promissory note to Philip Wynand, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, dated the 14th day of April, 1859, and as I consider said note fully discharged and satisfied, I, therefore, caution all persons against purchasing or taking an assignment of said note, as I will not pay the same nor any part thereof, until there is a fair settlement between me and the said Wynand, unless compelled by due course of law.

ISAAC A. CUPPET.

May 30—3t.*

Notice.

Whereas my wife, Eve Grove, has left my bed and board without my consent and without any just reason whatever, I hereby notify the public not to trust, or harbor her on my account.

PETER GROVE.

May 30, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June!!

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, selected by a *lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

A VOICE FROM

YORKTOWN.

VOLUNTEERS!

Attention!

A VOICE FROM YORKTOWN!

Let Facts Speak for Themselves!

Read the following brief note received this morning from one of our brave soldiers now before Yorktown:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq.,

80, Maiden Lane,

May 1st, 1862.

SIR,

As there are none of "Holloway's Pills" for sale hereabouts, I enclose an order, for which please send me the amount in your very valuable Pills without delay. If there is any postage or expressage please deduct it, and oblige

Yours truly, in haste,
T. HANLEY, ADJT.,
9th N. Y. Cavalry,
Before Yorktown, Va.

P. S.—Your Pills are famous for the cure of Dysentery, and I have no doubt that they will prove as efficacious in Chills and Fever here as they have in other divisions of the army.

May 23, 1862.—3t.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!

Terrific excitement!!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 36 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE!

The books of the subscriber were closed on the first of March last, at which time he entered into partnership with his son. He is very anxious that his books should be closed up to that date. He will call upon all his customers in town in a few days. They will please have their accounts ready for settlement.

Persons who have been indebted to him for years, will please inform him if they do not intend to pay, and he will erase their names from his books.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 23, 1862.—3t

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of four promissory notes given by us to William and Charlotte Lafferty, each dated March 25th, 1862, for $22.50 each, payable in one, two, three and four years after date, as we have received no value for said notes and will not pay them, or any part thereof, unless compelled by law.

JOHN MILLER,
May 2, 1862. DANIEL SHROYER.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES.

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, CAPS and SHOES, a great variety and unrivaled assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1862.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Juniata township, Bedford county, on TUESDAY, 24th day of June next, the following described tract of land situated in said township and county, adjoining lands of F. Hillegass on the East, and Henry Horn on the West, containing 223 ACRES, of which 150 are cleared. The Raystown Branch of the Juniata flows through the entire tract. The facilities afforded by this farm for the raising of stock, are most excellent, being well adapted for grazing. The improvements consist of a fine TWO STORY FARM HOUSE, with basement, a large BANK BARN, and many out-buildings. There is also thereon erected and in good running order, a *GRIST MILL*, four stories high, built of splendid stone, having 2 run of French Burrs and 2 of Mountain Choppers, with 2 wheels, and S. D. Broad's improvement. The machinery in the mill is all new and in first rate order.

Also,—*A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE*, with frame wing and basement, and a pump at the door, intended as a residence for the miller. There is a choice selection of New York FRUIT TREES upon the premises. From 60 to 70 acres are now in clover. The farm lies along the Drove Road, (which is a great advantage) and is in the heart of a good wheat growing section. Terms easy, as I am anxious to make a change in business.

JOHN C. RIFFLE.

West End, Bedford Co., Pa., May 16, '62.

PUBLIC SALE.

Of vauable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles South of the borough of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, 10th day of June, next, all the following described property of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining Joseph W. and Samuel H. Tate, on the West and North, Thomas Richey, on the East, John Buzzard and others on the South, containing 38 acres and 146 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and about 100 apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a Double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.

Terms—one-half cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in one year without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH WIGFOOS, Adm'r.

May 16, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all fishers and hunters, not to trespass on their premises, as in such case they will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

J. F. J. OSTER, JOHN H. BOWSER
WM. OSTER, AMOS BERKHIMER,
JOSIAH GRIFFITH, GRUNDY F. AKE.
May 16.—3t.*

NOTICE TO HUNTERS AND FISHERS.—The undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he will hereafter put the law in force against all trespassers upon his premises, who, while engaged in hunting, fishing and the like, may in any way injure or destroy his property.

GEO. W. BOWSER.

May 9.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latest style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

Estate of Geo. M. Holsinger, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. HOLSINGER, Adm'r
May, 9. Residing in St. Clair tp.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE

BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added a

STOVE STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough [illegible]" Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, and OILS and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

BASKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every description, to be had cheap at Blymire and Sons. [March 28th 1862.

BRUSHES, a large assortment, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

SADDLERY & SHOE FINDINGS, a good stock at Blymire and Son's. March 28th 1862.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the last of excellent quality, at Blymire and Son's.

March 28th 1862

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of George Rice, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID L. RICE,
May 9. adm'r of Geo. Rice, dec'd.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of John Corl, of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. CORL,
April 25th.—6t. Administrator.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the second Monday of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon, and the sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

A. J. SANSOM, *Treasurer.*

—:o:o:—

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.

No. Acres.	*Warrantee or Owner.*	*Dol.*	*Cts.*
339	Stephens & Co. in right of Shreeves	18	64
289	Ephraim Foster & W. P. Schell	23	34
5	Aaron Evans		73
60	William Figard	8	16
100	Dunlap & Evans	20	19
25	John Figard		58
209	James Patton	1	50
	Bedford Township.		
412½	Daniel Hinkline	2	72
349	John Tinman	1	92
95	Thomas J. Bonnet		172
	Colerain Township.		
111	Andrew Kyhock		64
90	Joseph & Emanuel Diehl		84
12	John Lutz		44
427	Arthur Brown	1	28
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
397½	John Sample (now J. W. Jones)	7	14
400	Dr. James Smith	11	88
	Harrison Township.		
900	William Lyon	5	55
175	Andrew V. Miller	1	92
	Juniata Township.		
30	Nicholas Knouff		12
	Hopewell Township.		
413	John Kerr	7	12
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
397	James McIlnay	66	00
	Puterbaugh Heirs		98
	Londonderry Township.		
395	Daniel Greer	1	20
398½	William King		60
406½	John Phillipi		60
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	8	40
200	James Gordon	3	21
400	Thomas Jones	8	40
165	Edward Langley	3	01
200	Jacob Miller	4	21
200	Elizabeth Miller	3	16
200	Mary Piper	2	10
200	Amelia Piper	8	40
400	Edward Stone	1	56
400	John Tomm	7	01
200	John Razor	1	66
150	Stephen Kerr	2	34
90	Manor Tract	7	60
200	Mulligan & Senedict	4	21
40	Peter Bowser	1	46
½ lot	Luke Feeny	1	31
8 lots	Gen. Wm. H. Irvine	4	31
1 lot	G. D. Trunt		85
200	Francis Moans	6	77
5	George Thompson		27
403	Alexander Montgomery	6	42
	Providence East Ty.		
402 a 46 p	Hezekiah Logan	1	20
403	Charles Evans	1	20
403 a 51 p	Isaac Richards	2	40
402 a 62 p	Charles Logan	1	20
400 a 75 p	John Cavan	1	20
401 a 41 p	James Cavan	1	20
394 a 58 p	Thomas Logan	1	20
400	Thomas Hamilton	1	10
400	Susanah Thompson	1	10
	Providence West.		
15	Joseph McDaniel		36
120	Daniel Ritchey of Isaac		48
	St. Clair Township		
4 lots	Jacob Inks Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	2	40
62	Henry Koontz	1	00
51	Aaron Grove		80
300	William Sill	1	67
	Snake Spring Township		
115	Saml. Wilds		
	Southampton Township.		
200	James Riggs	1	20
439	Paul Ward	1	32
357	Patrick Ward	1	08
331	Joseph Ward	1	04
353	Johnathan Ward	1	04
343½	Jesse Reed	2	08
	Union Township.		
400	John Swaggart	3	64
400	Leonard Swaggart	3	64
266	Alexander Gardener	2	04
116	Dr. William Smith	1	44
43	Samuel Burket		88
116	John Shee		8
100	James Johnston		
50	Frederick Snyder		44
274	Jeremiah Jackson	2	62
130	Jacob Swaggart	1	48
440	William Pearson	3	96
380	Ebeneger Branham	3	96
420	Conrad Imler	1	06
200	Christly Bowser	2	30
100	George Lait		88
100	Jacob Burket		88
150	Peter Shoenberger	1	32
123	John Sill	3	64
100	Widow [illegible]	3	38
200	Michael Shimer	2	90
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	22
133	Hugh Porter	1	10
339	Griffith Evans	3	90
403¾	Philip Stine	3	64
330	Wilson Hunt	3	90
363½	Alexander Scott	3	94
127	Dr. P. Shoenberger	3	16
124	do do	3	68
20	do do		24
60	Bowser Warriors Ridge	1	76
90	Dr. P. Shoenberger	1	44
200	Langham Warriors Ridge	2	51
150	Bowser Brush Mt.	1	66
40	Peter Shimer Brush Mt.		
	South Woodberry Township.		
135	Peter Shoenberger	3	60
19	William Fluck		12
19	Flucks Heirs		24
210	John Boyd		60
213	William Davis		62
75	Israel Moans		60
140	Zachariah Moans		56
50	Timothy Moans	3	00
83	Hannah Montgomery	1	80
268	Peter Shoenberger	3	20
222	Elizabeth Piper	1	29
	Middle Woodberry Township		
379	Daniel Montgomery	15	60
200	Hugh Moore	62	01
411¾	John McKissick (or Wm Hannam)	29	70
389	Nathan Schofield	37	00
401½	William Montgomery	18	53
173	McIlnay	3	98
50	G. Replogle	5	76
395	Abner Webb	16	08
100	Heffleys Heirs	24	00
335½	Caleb Hannan	32	28
330	William Worthington	15	61
65	—— Hart	9	23
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	49
100	Madara & Shoenberger	5	60
1 lot No 72	Jacob Stuck		42
1 do do 74	do do	1	06
170	Margaret Croft	1	88
62	John McFadden	9	56
20	Frederick Nicodemus		62
40	—— Stonerook	7	46
403	Wm. Montgomery	12	50
150	Robert Montgomery	4	28
20	Rinehart Replogle	1	66
50	Robert Montgomery	1	56

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter { HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(From Official Hospital Reports.)

May 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

May 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

May 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

[illegible] satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

June 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
Pure Crystalized Chloride Propylamine,
Pure Propylamine Liquid,
Pure Propylamine Concentrated,
Pure Iodine Propylamine,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,

Dec. 6, '61-1yr. Philadelphia.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.
[illegible] Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters
never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to me directed, there will be sold on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Timber Land, situated in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining land of Jacob Stuckey and Daniel Barley, containing

34 Acres & 93 Perches.

Terms of sale: One third of purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest thereof annually, and the balance in three equal annual payments after confirmation of sale.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Guardian of minor children of
May 9.] [David Barley, dec'd.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

Also,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

Also,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

Also,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

Also,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

Also,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa,

Also.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

Also,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

Also,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and [illegible] indigo, extract of logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. Tolhurst's Eclipse Washer, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.

Cumberland Valley, Feb..—3m.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,
EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome; thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce healthy action in both liver and stomach, and asue natural consequence a clear head and good appetita

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest hould be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactnring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk
Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for
GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND
sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25, '60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUDRY
AND MHCHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of
Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

Julianna Street, Bedford, Pa.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
PITTSBUEGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS Proprietor.

April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

NOTICE.—

All persons will please take notice that I will hereafter enforce the law against any one who may trespass in any way upon my property, whilst engaged in fishing. There is no objection to persons fishing on my premises, but I cannot allow them at the same time, wantonly to destroy plank, boards, or other property which they may see fit to make use of in carrying on their sport.

JOHN G. HARTLEY.

April 25th, 1862.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.
CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTIST.
C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend patentually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL
REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.